THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. X., N°. 475 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. 1859. Price, Taels 15 ₰ Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 4th September, at day light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 26th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Friday, the 2d September*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 18th August, 1859.

STEAM TO JAPAN.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship

"AZOFF,"

WILL be despatched on or about the 1st *proximo*, for

Shanghae and Nagasaki,

and will continue until further notice to run once a fortnight between these two ports, in conjunction with the arrival and departure of the Company's Mail Steamers at Shanghae.

Reference is requested to the following Table of Rates at which Passengers and Cargo will be engaged for Nagasaki by the above opportunity, and also in future from this Port by the Company's fortnightly Hongkong and Shanghae Steamers.

Passage Money.

From Hongkong.

	1st Class	2d Class	Deck
Single Ticket, ...	$150	$ 95	$55
Return do.	225	140	

From Shanghae.

Single Ticket, ...	Tls. 60	Tls. 35	Tls. 20
Return do.	,, 90	,, 50	

Freight.

	from Hongkong	*from Shanghae*
Measurement Goods, per ton of 40 feet,	$20	Tls. 8
Treasure, ...	1 per cent.	¾ per cent.
Dead Weight, and Rough Cargo, in quantities, ...	*by special agreement.*	

The Tariff of Rates from Nagasaki will be arranged in accordance with the above, in the currency of that Port.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

MAXN: FISCHER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1859. tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of Augustine Heard, John Heard, Augustine Heard, Jr., Albert Farley Heard, and E. Francis Parker.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Siemssen & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.

公道 *Kung-tow.*

Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. Bohstedt has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M. James Bowman in the firm of W. H. WARDLEY & Co *of Hongkong* and JAMES BOWMAN & Co. *of Shanghae*, cease on this date. Our business will be conducted by the remaining Partners—Mr. Francis Bulkeley Johnson and Mr. Alfred James How, *at Shanghae* under the style of JOHNSON & Co., and *at Hongkong* until further notice as before.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.,
of Hongkong.
JAMES BOWMAN & Co.,
of Shanghae.
3se Hongkong, 30th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China from *1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow.
26no China, 15th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE

MR. RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE, and Mr. PALLANJEE CURSETJEE are authorized to sign our firm in *China* from this date.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.
10se Hongkong, 1st August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late George Smith, and of Mr. Benjamin Gott Kinnear, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Archibald Ranken, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* Current Accounts can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For Shroffing, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

Interest

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,,	,, 6	,,
Twelve do., ,, ,,	,, 7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the London Joint Stock Bank, and the Agencies in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

East India & China Agency,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
17se Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the Underwriters and Marine Insurance Offices of Bremen.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to—

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
H. T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thonson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with Servants Offices attached situated in Bridge Street known as Hubertson's Bungalow.

Also,

On the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received and offer for sale at moderate prices.

A complete assortment of Shipchandlery.
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs.
Superior Pale Ale.
Sheathing Copper, Yellow Metal, & patent Felt.
Nautical Books and Charts.
Nautical and Meteorological Instruments.
Glassware, Chinaware.
Lamps, Chandeliers.
Perfumery, Stationery.
Haberdashery Hoisery.
Oilman's Stores.
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broad Cloths.
Carpeting, Druggets, and Mats.
Ironmongery Hardware.
Cutlery, Electro Plated Ware.
Looking Glasses, Engravings.
And various other useful and fancy Articles.

CLARK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLICQUOT Champagne, first quality, ...	Tls. 11	per doz.
Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, first quality, ...	,, 10	,,
Fine Pale Sherry, ...	,, 7	,,
Fine Claret, ...	,, 7	,,
Old Pale Brandy, ...	,, 7	,,
Fine Old Port Wine, ...	,, 7	,,

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY Hall & Holtz best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. Wade, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in Three Parts, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE ex "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do.
Superior Old Port.
} in 3 doz. Cases.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy.

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at
Fogg & Co.; Hall & Holtz;
and
Kupferschmid & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

at H. Fogg & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Ambrotype Room to the French Bund, next door to Kin-te-yuen's Silk Shop.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 26th August 1859.

NOTICE.

EXTRA Copies of the *North-China Herald*, should be applied for before the *Tuesday* following the day of publication.

tf Shanghai, 19th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE *POSTSCRIPT* to the *North-China Herald*—is discontinued.

Shanghai, 12th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.

Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.
tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

CLARK & CO.,

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
Shanghai,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

TEXTOR & CO.

DESIMA & KANAGAWA,
26no *JAPAN.*

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ja JAPAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship

"CANTON,"

218, 55/100 Tons Register, 150 Horse-power, is of light draught of Water, and well known as a most desirable Coast or River Steamer.

If not disposed of by private sale, she will be offered for sale by Public Auction shortly.

MAXN. FISCHER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23d August, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Yuh-chin Hong.*

JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Tuesday, the 6th inst.*, at 11 o'clock A.M. (if not previously disposed of by private bargain.) the British Barque *EUPHRATES*, 420 Tons Register, as she now lies off the New Dock.

The vessel will be disposed of along with her lower Mast and Yards, Top Masts and Yards and Standing Rigging, also 2 Bower Anchors and 200 fathoms Chain Cable.

Conditions of Sale as formerly advertised.

GEORGE THORBURN.
o Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

WANTED TO RENT.

A MODERATE sized Dwelling House or part of one, containing four or six good Rooms with the usual Offices.

Address J. R. H. care of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ.

tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

DRAFTS LOST.

A letter addressed to JNO: BURD & Co., Hongkong, was lost (between Shanghai and Woosung, on the night of the 30th inst.,) containing the following United States Navy Drafts on BARING, BROTHERS & Co., London, at 60 days after sight:

No. 60 for £1,500, dated U. S. Ship
" 61 " £1,000, *Powhatan*,
" 62 " £1,200, Shanghai, Sept. 4th,
" 63 " £ 050, 1859.

The drafts were drawn by the undersigned and made payable to the order of Flag Officer JOSIAH TATTNALL and by him endorsed and made payable to JNO: BURD & Co. Payment of the above drafts has been stopped. Any one finding the letter and drafts will please return them to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and oblige,

B. F. GALLAHER,
Purser U. S. Navy.
Shanghai, 31st August, 1859. o

LOST.

ON *Saturday evening*, between the New Dock and Richards's, a young Dog of light brown colour, answers to the name of "Mulatto." Any person returning the same to HALL & HOLTZ will be rewarded for their trouble.

o Shanghai, 31st August, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...July	11	Singapore, ...Aug.	15
Bombay, ...Aug.	1	Hongkong, ...Aug.	22
Calcutta, ...July	28	New York, ...June	27
Galle, ...Aug.	6		

MAIL of 26th July from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 7th.—Shanghai, 14th Sept. Last year it was received on 14th, per *Yang-tsze*, and 16th per *Norna*.

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong, May 21 } Received
Shanghai, " 14 } *viâ* Marseilles, ..July 11

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 28th August, Mrs. H. M. M. GRAY, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23d August, ELSPETH, the Wife of Mr. Thomas Morrice, Shipwright, aged 28 years.

At Ningpo, on the 17th Augt., of *Cholera infantum*, ADA P. infant daughter of the Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Knowlton, aged six months and seven days.

Augt. 26th, at Ningpo, MARY WILLIAMSON, wife of Dr. Wm. Parker of Ningpo.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 2d Aug., 1859.		*Ending 2d Aug., 1858.*	
August.				
27.—	*Max.* 88	*Min.* 79	*Max.* 80	*Min.* 74
28.—	" 87	" 79	" 80	" 72
29.—	" 86	" 81	" 81	" 73
30.—	" 88	" 81	" 80	" 71
31.—	" 91	" 79	" 79	" 70
September.				
1.—	" 82	" 78	" 82	" 70
2.—	" 84	" 78	" 80	" 70

To be continued weekly.

N B—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6s. 7*d.* Credits and Bills with documents, 6s. 7½*d.* a 6s. 7¾*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills accepted & 3 d/s. Rs. 315. *On Bombay*, Rs. 313 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 25 per cent discount.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Aug.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
27—	475 —	..480 —	..595 —	..580 —
29—	477 —	..483 —	..596 —	..580 —
30—	477 —	..483 —	..596 —	..580 —
31—	472 —	..478 —	..593 —	..577 —
September,				
1—	472 —	..478 —	..593 —	..577 —
2—	473 —	..480 —	..592 —	..578 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTED.—Sept. 2d, *Main*, (Ham. bg.), Friederichsen, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Messrs. Jourdan, Graymon, C. Framjee, and Irwise.

DEPARTED.—Per *Azof*, Capt. Blackall, Rev. Benton, Dr. Lindan, Messrs. Cleghorn, Mills, Donohoe, Hallock, Marsh, H. Chevallier, and C. S. Matheson. Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. M. Maclean, and G. W. Caine.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Ganges*, Aug. 22d,—Messrs. F. M. Hassan, Whitmore, White, C. Gribble, F. Gibblewhite, F. Clay, J. Macdonald, D. Neid, and Cheah Heap; for Shanghai, Messrs. W. Jourdan, W. H. Gaymans.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

July 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Marston, Mr. & Mrs. H. Robinson, & child, Messrs. W. Robinson, H. Gunthorpe, and F. Marken, R.N.

August 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. Hancock and child.
For Hongkong, Mr. Mackay.

August 20.

For Shanghai, Messrs. R. J. Ashton, and Wills.
For Hongkong, Mr. Cahn.

September 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. Purdie, Mr. & Mrs. Fitton.

THE *Formosa* with the outward mail, leaves to-morrow morning at day-light.

The following mail for Europe, per *Aden*, is appointed to leave on Wednesday morning the 21st inst. The inward mail from London 26th July is due by the P. & O. Company's table at Hongkong on the 7th and here on the 14th. Last year it was received on the 14th per *Yang-tsze* and 16th per *Norna*, some delay having arisen in consequence of a case of plague in Egypt. Allowing 46 days it ought to be in on the 10th, if the *Yang-tsze* comes up.

THE great news by this mail on which we have to congratulate our readers, is the prospect of peace in Europe. The report of the armistice was in London before the mail left and later dates received from France state that a peace has actually been concluded on the basis of Austria relinquishing its claims on Italy in favor of the Emperor of France, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia while the semblance at all events, of papal temporal authority is to be revived.

The movement first seems to have come from the Emperor of the French with whom the success of the campaign most unmistakeably rests—in a different degree it is true from that which attended the first Napoleon in his trumphant course through Italy, but the fortune of war, if not so splended, has been not less constant, and though Austria has not suffered a route so complete as Marengo she has shown herself unable to keep the field against the Allies.

Many prudential causes may have influenced Napoleon III. to be willing for peace when it could be obtained on terms so honorable to himself and so redounding to the glory of his nation. Their victories have not been won without heavy loss, and, though invaders, they have been, as yet, in a country generally more favorably disposed to them than to the nominal rulers of it. As far as can be seen moreover, the Austrians owe their reverses not so much to the inferiority of their army and its resources, as to the want of a general to wield them in the field. The great Duke is reported to have said that there were many generals, who, if a hundred thousand men were placed in Hyde Park would not know how to march them out of it, and it requires something more than this and far more than organisation, however perfect, to keep an army in the field. There certainly are indications that there was no head capable of wielding the vast body of men composing the Austrian force. Things went wrong—the Commissariat arrangements at one juncture failed altogether, and the impression left on the mind by the scanty details afforded certainly is that the French troops were better fed, more ably handled, received more timely support in emergencies than their adversaries, and that the vanquished Austrian army is capable of greater things than it has as yet achieved.

The feeling of all European powers too is strongly against war of aggression. Still, assuming the Emperor of the French to be sincere in his present desire for peace, it would be unjust to deny to him the praise due to a sound and prudent policy. The opinions formed as to his ultimate or more remote designs will depend much on the light in which his career for the last 10 years has been viewed. Some regard him as the tyrant who conspired against and murdered the liberties of his country which he had sworn to protect, and utterly distrust him in all his relations accordingly. Others regard the Constitution of "Liberty Equality and Fraternity" as having died a natural death,—death absolves all vows, even those of matrimony,—and to them, Louis Napolean is but the heir, approved by the nation, to a form of government which had ceased to retain any real life in the hearts and minds of the people, the champion of order and an ally; in whom the most implicit confidence can be placed. These differences of opinion we need not discuss. In all probability the Emperor knows as little as we do what the next two years may bring forth. The prescience of the wisest is but limited. He may have a broader view than most of the general state and progress of affairs, but is not the less surely governed by circumstances and must lead rather than controul the course of his nation. He will fulfil his "Destiny."

Our own future, we feel, is, under God, in our own hands, and we need not forget that our gallant and somewhat exigeant ally may possibly again be our valliant and chivalrous adversary, even while cultivating in all sincerity those amicable relations which for some years past have happily subsisted between the two nations.

There is one class of men to whom a general peace will be a real misfortune. Those who are prone to exaggerate every war into undue magnitude and prophecy universal convulsion, the destruction of society and the end of all things.

For our own part we can see no signs of such catastrophes nor can we regard the commotions of the present day as by any means unprecedented either in extent or their probable influences. It is not that the wars are greater but that we know more of them. It is the P. & O. Company and the brethren of the quill that are to blame. Khaled and Amru and Abu Beker could press their conquests to the gates of the Celestial Empire in the East and to Spain on the West without causing any anxiety to the distinguished sovereigns who united in the Heptarchy. Charlemagne and Haroun al Raschid could interchange civilities without either of the distinguished nations over which they ruled giving themselves further anxious thought as to the future career of the other. Genghis Khan swept over Asia a like desolating whirlwind and his successors overran China on the one hand and drew tribute from the forefathers of the Russian on the other without diverting the pious attention of the Crusaders from the Saracens at Jerusalem or the heretics at Constantinople. Timour Lung's (Tamarlane) ravages and even his successes against the great foe of Christian civilization attracted as little attention in Europe as the fall of Constantinople fifty years later did in China where in the good old times previous to the Tartar conquest, our good neighbours seem to have averaged a revolution at least once in three generations for a long succession of ages.

So even if war do break out again we may hope that it will come to a peaceable end in time, though it may need a longer and more direful struggle than the present generation has seen to imbue it with a due regard for the blessings of peace.

LOCAL.—Our Chinese correspondents have supplied us with little worth retailing during the past week. A Ningpo man, some years ago a messenger of the British Consulate, and lately in the *yamun* of the Shanghai magistrate, was charged with crimping or aiding to crimp; and only escaped with his life on finding friends to secure that he would betray the crimps he has been acting with. He is said to have produced two of his accomplices at Ningpo. The *chi-hien* here is reported to be taking steps with unusual vigilance against vagrants, gamblers, and the like.

The *tautai* has issued a notice requiring a particular class of native trading boats to take out a Customs license in English and Chinese. Those they now hold from the *chi-hièn* are to be returned within a given time. This is to prevent the smuggling of those which have been in the habit of passing themselves off as house-boats.

REBELS.—The city of Hwui-chau was lost, it is reported, on the 12th of August with a loss of 700 imperialist troops and *some sixty mandarins*, great and small.

PEKING GAZETTES.—Our file reaches from the 4th to the 10th August.

The *Gazette* of the 9th publishes the Decree translated in our issue of the 27th ulto., which the Emperor desired to be handed to the American Minister. There are one or two evident misprints in the *Gazette*; for instance the words "the English Pu-lu-sz" (Bruce), are printed "the English Go-lo-sz," which, had no other copy appeared, would have been translated English and Russians. Otherwise the printed text quite authenticates the manuscript from which the translation was made. It is remarkable that the word *barbarian* does not occur in the Decree. Contrary to all usage we are spoken of as *Ying-kwoh, Mei-kwoh*, English and American states or nations.

Our name occurs in one other paper, a long memorial on the death of Ulhintai, a noble Mongolian commanding in Yengi-hissar one of the far west Mahometan colonies of China. He had served against Jehanghir in his rebellion of 1826, and in 1842 "when the English barbarians were not quiet he received orders to take the field at Shanghai." In 1853 he had been sent to exterminate rebels in the neighbourhood of Hwai-king, and having been promoted to the Yengi-hissar command in 1856, stood a siege of 100 days during a local Mahometan revolt. His exertions during this expended him. The *Gazette* of the 5th, contains the memorial of Yih Shan acknowledging the Decree translated in our issue of the 23rd July, regarding the Russian concession in the valley of the Usuri. In obedience to this Decree he has sent the lieutenant-general Kilaminga down to the Usuri to be exposed in the cangue. Yih Shan, as commander-in-chief of Tsitsihar, resides at the city of Sagalien, as the crow flies not less than six hundred miles north of Peking, communications with which appear to be by way of Kirin, far to the east. Luchang, a *hiehling*, say colonel, from Kirin reached Sagalien on the 2nd July with the aforesaid Decree of the 16th June. Yih Shan read it with awe and proceeded to select a good man to act for the officer about to be cangued. He chose Aishint'ai already recommended to aid in managing the barbarian (Russian) business, and sent off Kilaminga in charge of Lüchang to the Usuri. The promptitude with which these orders have been carried, executed, and published is deserving of note.

Kweiliang and Hwashana appear together at different levees; last on the 9th Aug., and no *Gazette* has as yet announced the termination of their commission.

On the 7th, the authorities of the Bordered Yellow Banner moved the appointment of some one to take acting charge of the Russian seal. This is probably the seal held by the *tso-ling*, or captain of 150, who administers the affairs of the descendants of the Russians brought prisoners from Albazin about the end of the 17th century.

This is all that directly concerns foreigners, but there are several curious papers besides on Chinese matters. One from Hoch'un, who holds the appointment of general of the Tartar garrison of Nanking, and as high commissioner conducts operations in the neighbourhood of that city, relates how the expectant *ti-tuh*, or general-in-chief of the Chinese provincial force, by name Kiuh Tien-hwa, enraged with one Ling Shun-tung, a recently degraded brigadier, for cutting the shaft of a spear some inches too short, first abused him violently and then made him kneel down in a puddle for several hours, giving orders that he was to be slapped in the face with the hand until evening. This was done and in the night the ex-brigadier, Ling, after weeping sometime in silence, strangled himself. The expectant general-in-chief Kiuh, made every exertion to restore him to life but to no purpose. In his alarm he reported him next day as having died in a fit; but the truth getting wind, Kiuh himself committed suicide, leaving a memorandum to the effect that Ling was his sworn comrade, certain quasi-masonic ceremonies having been celebrated between them, and that Ling having made away with himself he did not choose to live without him. Kiuh, says the memorialist, was a violent, coarse, and abusive man whom he had only tolerated because of his valour in war.

The *Gazette* of the 7th publishes a long memorial from a censor named Ho Shan-tsz', upon the growing extravagance of the age. The means of the people are daily straitened more and more, but their expenditure grows daily more extravagant. Will the Emperor desire the Boards to consolidate the sumptuary laws and enforce their provisions to the establishment of moderation and to the recovery of the people from bankruptcy. The civil war has made silver scarce, the copper currency has been debased; the ten-cash piece in circulation is in great disrepute; prices in Peking have consequently risen a thousand per cent, and yet luxurious habits of dress, in marriages, funerals, entertainments, daily gain ground; wine and tea-houses multiply. People do not appear to reflect that the ten-cash piece stands for ten cash, and they spend it as if each cash it represents stood for ten. This is in Peking. In the provinces, the great centres of trade are just as bad; they have been terribly injured by rebels, and now, while trade is slowly reviving, there is already as much luxury and extravagance as ever there was.

Another Censor prays the Emperor to oppose the growing taste for amateur theatricals. Since the appearance of the Decree on the death of Pingling, a Tartar highly connected who was put to death for an attempt to pass his examination for degree by unfair means, in which Decree it was remarked that theatrical exhibitions were not forbidden by the laws, the taste for private exhibitions has greatly increased. Young men get together to celebrate birth-days, marriages, &c., and there is always a play. For a time the performers were the menials of their establishments. Now they put on rouge and go on the stage themselves.

The Emperor calls on the Censor to name the guilty, which fills him with trepidation, as he can only name two people of no great importance, but he falls back on common fame, and protests that the evil was too notorious for him to leave it unnoticed.

The fact that a Censor is subject to penalty if he does not denounce something once in three months, of course sets the Censorate grievance-mongering. It may be that in the present case the memorialist, Fukwan by name, meant a hint to the Emperor himself, who, is said to be, like his grand-father before him, as fond of play-acting as of wine and other indulgence.

THE surrender, by the Chinese to Mr. Ward, of their prisoner John Powell, late ordinary seaman of H. M. S. *Highflyer*, was mentioned in one of our recent numbers. We have collected the following particulars from his own lips.

He belonged to the *Highflyer's* pinnace and was left in charge of her when the party landed on the bank of the Peiho river. As he was assisting a wounded man into one of the Gun-boat's gigs he let go the painter and got into the *Chesapeake's* launch to haul her along side. Seeing her drifting with the tide, which was making in, he jumped overboard to get her back but she stuck on the mud and stakes, between the forts on each side of the river which kept up a fire of small arms on her; about midnight five Chinese went alongside; they knocked him down and dragged him into their sampan. He struggled with them unsuccessfully and had a spear run into his eye. They then bound him and pulled to the bank on the right side, and were preparing to cut his head off when a mandarin and some soldiers came out of the fort and desired them to take him to the large fort on the opposite side; which they did. In one of the rooms a mandarin, whom they called Wang, was drinking tea with others. He was taken before him and questioned as to the number of Gun-boats, men, &c., composing the force. This interview lasted about 20 minutes when he was marched off with a man who said his name was Thomas McKeene, a sapper—who had been picked off the mud on the same night—to the town of Ta-koo about five miles across a plain of hard ground, on which were several high mounds of earth. He observed that there was only a low wall in the rear of the forts, not affording any military protection. At Ta-koo a mandarin whom he supposed to be the Governor put him through an examination similar to that he had before undergone. He was then taken to a room, like a stable and was confined until the arrival of the American Mission at Peh-tang on their return from Peking. The particulars of his release have been given before.

He laid for four weeks on a mat on the damp floor at Ta-koo, but becoming ill a bed was furnished to him for the remainder of his confinement. Rice and Chinese food was given to him, also two suits of clothes. He thinks there were 80,000 troops in and about Ta-koo of which 30,000 were cavalry.

He called himself an American, believing it would save his life.

The sapper was confined apart from him and was left behind as a prisoner.

A Chinaman was arrested in the Ma-loo, a few nights ago, on suspicion of having been concerned in the attack on Messrs. Hobson and Lay on the 29th, of July. He was sent into the city for examination, it is therefore better to abstain from any further remark on the subject for the present.

THE WEATHER.

AUGUST.—Another month of summer is past and a hot one it was, yet the average maximum compared with the last seven years was rather lower by day, but two degrees higher at night. It was, however, 4 degrees higher by day and 5 degrees higher at night than in August, 1858, (the difference between the thermometers then and now in use being applied.)

The average maximum in the month was above 87 by day and above 79 at night. The range was from 77 to 94 and 71 to 85 there were only six days when the maximum was below 85 in the da.

In the first half of the month thunder storms occurred daily, cooling the air temporarily, but leaving it close and sultry afterwards. Latterly the wind was very high at times, but under shelter it was oppressively hot.

Rain, generally with thunder, fell on 12 days. The guage shows 3.8. inches for the month.

The month closes as hot as it began and there is at present no indication of change. We look with hope to cooler weather in a fortnight or three weeks, as after the 20th of September, or about the Autumnal equinox, the thermometer falls below 80 and with little variation gradually declines.

WHILST the subject of Ambassadors to Peking is on the *tapis* it may be interesting to read how the two last Embassies from England were received at that Court. We will give that of Lord Amherst first although it comes last in point of time. The Embassy arrived off the Pei-ho in August 1816 and proceeded up that river to Tung-chau, from which point the following narrative is given in the *Chinese Repository*, copied from "The Chinese" by Sir John F. Davis, who was a young member of the East India Company's factory at Canton, and accompanied the expedition.

"At the distance of about six miles from Tungchau, our cavalcade, which like most large bodies moved slowly, halted, as it was beginning to grow dark, for refreshment. The place at which we alighted was for all the world just like the stable-yard of an inn, and the knight of La Mancha himself would never have taken it for a castle. On a table in the middle of this yard stood a most uninviting repast, which some of our party very properly denominated 'a mess of broken victuals.' The principal part of the entertainment consisted of half-plucked, untrussed, fowls, in a boiled state, and altogether so nasty, that few, if any, of our party could be induced to touch them; and there was plenty of water to be had in wooden buckets. What seemed to make this unseemly treat the more inexcusable was the fact, that two of our principal conductors were with us, and therefore could not plead ignorance of its nature. Some of the Chinese, however, had such elevated notions of English refinement, that they supposed, or at least said, that it was in conformity with 'the customs of our country.'

"As the kinchăi stated that we could not arrive at Yuenming yuen before the next morning, I felt no desire to pass the whole night in the saddle, and exchanged my horse for one of the wretched little Chinese tilted carts. But we had not proceeded half a mile before I had abundant reason to regret the choice, for the convulsive throes of this primitive machine, without springs, on the ruined granite road, produced an effect little short of lingering death; and the only remedy was to get out as often as possible and walk. Our expectations had been raised by Kwăng's assurance that the gates of Peking would be kept open beyond the usual hour for our reception; and when we had passed on for about half an hour through a handsome suburb, containing shops whose fronts were richly carved and gilded, we actually reached the eastern gate towards midnight. But what was the disappointment and indignation of the whole party, when the cavalcade, instead of entering the gate, turned sharp round to the right, and began skirting the city wall on the outside! I was excessively irritated at this moment by the obtrusive curiosity of the people, who had provided themselves with multitudes of little paper lanterns, some of which were thrust forward very unceremoniously towards our persons. I was at length obliged to seize one or two of these and put them out, after which the annoyance in some degree ceased. The crowd, as might be expected, were by no means so orderly as at Tientsin, but partook of the licentious and blackguard character of the rabble of a great capital. The soldiers, however, treated them very cavalierly, and made good use of their staves, whips, and sheathed swords—

> 'With many a stiff thwack, many a bang,
> Stout crab-tree and old iron rang.'

After a tedious passage round the north side of Peking, we reached one of the western gates, and came upon the high road to *Yuenming yuen* The distance was quite inconsiderable, but our average progress was a foot pace, and day began to dawn before we had attained our destination. During the darkness I and several others were separated from the embassador and commissioners; but after a wretched night we were glad to find ourselves about daybreak at *Hăitien*, close to Yuenming yuen, in the extensive range of buildings intended for our residence.

"August 29th.—On issuing from my Scythian plaustrum, more dead than alive, I found two of the gentlemen of the embassy pacing up and down in the open court or inclosure before the building, while a number of mandarins were staring at them. Some of these at length showed us the range of apartments destined for us, and, tired with the night's journey, we threw ourselves down to sleep, as it happened, in the embassador's room. We were presently, however, awakened by the arrival of his lordship, accompanied by a number of the suite, and listened with surprise to the history of their most unexpected adventures at the emperor's palace. It had evidently been the intention of the mandarins to separate as many of the party as possible from the embassador and the commissioners, in order to effect what now, for the first time, appeared to be the object of hurrying us forward during the whole night. The carriage was conducted beyond Hăitien to the immediate vicinity of the imperial residence, and, as soon as it stopped, (which was before five o'clock in the morning,) Kwăng tâjin made his appearance and requested the inmates to alight. The embassador naturally desired to be conducted to his hotel, or lodging; but, to the astonishment of all the English assembled, several of whom had by this time collected round the carriage, the mandarins very earnestly urged their immediatly proceeding, for a short time, to a conference with duke Ho. The party then were conducted to an apartment on the other side of the court before which the carriage had stopped. Here the whole truth broke upon them at once. From the great number of mandarins in their full dreses of ceremony, including princes of the blood, wearing their circular badges, it became evident that this was the moment of an imperial audience; and that the embassador and commissioners had been inveigled by the most unworthy artifices, and the most indecent haste, to be carried before the emperor in their present unprepared state. They were presently informed that his majesty had changed the day of audience from to-morrow to this day, and that duke Ho was waiting to conduct them at once into his presence!

"The embassador pleaded that, without his credentials, and the letter he was charged with from his sovereign, this was impossible; requesting at the same time that it might be stated he was ill from the effects of the journey, and required some rest. Duke Ho presently appeared in person, and urged his lordship to proceed direct to the emperor, who was waiting to give him audience. It was in vain that every argument was repeated; the duke's earnestness only seemed to increase with opposition, until he at length forgot himself so far as to gripe his lordship's arm violently, while one of the lads of Moukden stepped up at the same time. The embassador immediately shook them off, and behaved with great dignity and composure at this trying moment; telling the officer of the guard, who, like Gregory in the play, seemed inclined to 'remember his swashing blow,' that no swords must be drawn. The highest indignation was naturally expressed, and a fixed determination to proceed to no audience in such a manner. The party at length retired, with the appearance of an understanding that the audience should take place on the morrow, as before agreed upon. The emperor's physician was soon after dispatched to see his excellency.

"The crowd of mandarins had in the meanwhile displayed a very indifferent specimen of their court breeding, by crowding upon the English party, and examining their persons and dress with the most unceremonious curiosity; and another strange scene took place as the embassador was quitting the room, for, when the crowd of idlers, spurred on by their inquisitiveness, pressed on in such a manner as to impede the doorway, duke Ho snatched a whip, with which he belabored them handsomely on all sides. The courtly appanage (some of them with yellow girdles) dispersed like a flock of sheep. When his excellency reached our intended dwelling, they crowded in like manner into the large room, and peeped through the windows of his private apartment, making holes with their fingers in the colored paper windows; but when the embassador intreated some of our party to clear the place of these intruders, they fled out at the entrance the moment they perceived in what a summary mode the writ of ejectment was about to be served on them.

"On first returning to us at Hăitien, his excellency told us that he had successfully resisted the violent conduct of the Chinese, but it was impossible to say what they might do next. Shortly afterwards, it was intimated to us by Chăng, that the emperor was in a towering passion, and that we were to go back directly to Tungchau. This certainly was a barbarous, not to say brutal, measure, considering that we had only just arrived from a most fatiguing night journey; but I was not altogether sorry to hear the announcement. Whatever might have been the opinion of one or two persons on the subject of the ceremony, there could be no difference of sentiment on the present occasion. The insult offered had been so gross, and so completely developed the disposition of the Peking court, as to make it evident that we were to expect nothing in the way of favors. In the meanwhile, a most elegant repast was served up by way of breakfast, consisting of the greatest delicacies, and some really fine grapes and other fruit, laid out on porcelain of the richest description. This formed a singular contrast with our bait of the preceding night in the stable-yard, and the difference between our treatment, when *in* and *out* of favor, was remarkable. A mandarin from the general of the nine gates,' (a sort of prætorian prefect,) came to hasten our departure, saying that 'a million of men obeyed his orders.'

"When the baggage, of which very little had been unloaded, was ready, we set off on our return at four in the afternoon, nearly in the same manner as we had come, except that the embassador's carriage was given up to the sick, and chairs used instead. The daylight in the early part of our journey enabled us to take a good view of the lofty walls of Peking as we skirted them, and some of the party provided themselves with fragments of the blue bricks which compose it. When darkness came on our miseries commenced, and I may safely say that I never passed so wretched a night, except perhaps the one immediately preceding. We were rattled and jolted in a horrible manner, along the old granite road, which was harder, if possible, than the emperor's heart. To be placed in one of these Chinese carts, and obliged to sit just over the axle-tree, without the intervention of a spring, was the next thing to being pounded in a mortar. We had scarcely the alternative of a walk by the side of these 'infernal machines,' for it rained most violently soon after dark, and the road was inundated. Rather, however, than be shaken the whole way, I jumped out and attempted to walk or rather wade through the holes and puddles, which from the darkness were not easily avoided. Some of our party returned by the way they came, on the outside of the walls of Tungchau; but my charioteer stopped at the gate until it was opened, and after driving through a considerable portion of the town, carried me out at another gate. Nothing was to be seen, for it was nearly dark, and the inhabitants were at rest. The day soon afterwards began to dawn, and at half past four I reached our boats, where only a few of the party had arrived."

(From the Economist, July 9, 1859.)

THE ARMISTICE: WHAT IT MEANS.

While waiting for tidings of a final and decisive battle in the centre of the celebrated quadrilateral of *fortresses* which has always been considered as the stronghold of Austrian Italy, the world has been startled by the announcement of an armistice between the two belligerents, and is still in considerable perplexity as to what this armistice may mean. Of course, all conjectures on the matter must be purely speculative, *for even the Moniteur's* comment only hints that some sort of negotiation is expected; but it seems to us that it may mean, as it certainly suggests, something of the greatest moment.

It may simply mean that both parties, exhausted by recent losses and exertions, concur in wishing for a breathing space before entering on the final conflict; and that each combatant fancies that he, rather than his antagonist, will be the gainer by the pause. The French Emperor is far from the basis of his operations, and was obliged to begin the war a few weeks before his preparations were completed:—he may not be sorry for an opportunity of bringing up his *reserves*. The Austrian Emperor may also have been so crippled by the fiercely-contested field of Magenta and Solferino, that, even under the protection of his great fortresses, he feels scarcely yet ready without further *reinforcements* for a battle which, if disastrous to him, must settle for ever the fate of his Italian possessions. But we do not think that this is the probable meaning of the armistice.

It may also mean that Louis Napoleon, fancying that he has accomplished his purpose of making the further sojourn of Austria in Italy impossible, and feeling that this end has been attained at a fearful cost of blood and treasure, may be anxious to display himself to Europe in the *rare* and grand attitude of a great Conqueror, pausing in the mid career of victory. It may be that, having already gained the reputation of extraordinary military success, he is now desirous to obtain credit for still more extraordinary moderation. It may well be also that he is influenced by the not unnatural and very wise indisposition to risk the laurels already won by a further trial which might not terminate so gloriously for his arms. He has made about the most rapid and prosperous campaign on record; he has had a taste of the stubborn character of the troops he has to contend with; and history, in which he is so well read, is there to remind him that Austria is more obstinate than prompt, and, like England, usually fights better each succeeding year of a prolonged war. Moreover, he unquestionably sees difficulties, which he may have overlooked or under estimated before, thickening round him amidst, and even in consequence of, his victories. If the war were to continue, the population of Romagna, and probably that of Naples and Sicily likewise, would be up in arms and he would find himself in the dilemma of either discountenancing, and perhaps actually repressing their movements—*i. e.*, of fighting against his own allies and *protegés*,—or of permitting the dethronement of the Pope, and thus drawing upon himself the violent antagonism of the ultramontane clergy of France. He may, therefore, be willing enough, on every ground, to rest content for the present with the expulsion of the Austrians, leaving the other difficulties of the "Italian Question" to be settled by after consideration, and with other European aid. Further, too, he sees a rock immediately ahead. If Austria is again beaten and turns obstinate, he will be placed in the dilemma of either suffering his foe to escape him, leaving him on the field with his work only half done, or, if he pursues her beyond the Alps, to complete his victory and force her into terms, of finding himself face to face with the whole Germanic Confederation. *If, therefore*, he has any reason to believe that Austria is now willing on any terms to evacuate Italy for good, he may be sagacious as well as moderate in offering her an armistice with a view to a definitive peace.

On the other hand, it is by no means impossible, though we admit—in reference to the known persistence of Austrian policy—far from probable, that Francis Joseph, having suffered three great defeats in little more than three weeks, and having seen all his youthful and presumptuous hopes of victory and fame scattered to the winds, may in July take a very different estimate of his position from that which seemed in May not unreasonably sanguine. He may feel that another decisive defeat, on his own chosen ground, and in his own famous quadrilateral, would do more to ruin the prestige of Austrian arms than even a peace which should deprive him of a province which has always been rather a source of weakness and impoverishment than of real wealth and power. He must be well aware that, *under no circumstances*, could his Italian provinces ever have been retained otherwise than by the sword; and that after what has passed their permanent retention in any manner has become quite impossible; and that if he can terminate a disastrous war by simply, and with the best grace he may, resigning what it was both impossible and undesirable—because exhausting—to keep, he may consider himself to have come off cheap. He sees that the next steps of the war will be the revolt and severance of Hungary—a loss of tenfold greater magnitude than that of Lombardy and Venice; and he may well desire at any price to avert so dreaded a catastrophe. Finally, he may perhaps have been informed that England looks upon the Austrian possession of Italy to be so untenable in fact, to have been so iniquitous and oppressive in its history, and to be so permanently disturbing to the peace of Europe, that she has told Prussia that any intervention on her part in the Italian contest must be at her own risk, and will be cordially and avowedly discountenanced by us. If this argument, as is not unlikely, should prove to have been one of the most influential in inducing her to accept an armistice and to seek a peace, a great proportion of the credit of the new aspect which affairs will then take, will be due to the recent change of Government here, and to the clear and decisive language of our Foreign Secretary, as supposed to be set forth in the despatch which was the subject of question and comment in the House of Commons last night. We can well believe that with the knowledge that England cordially sympathises with the cause of Italy Prussia might well pause and Austria might well despair.

Supposing, then, that a peace may really be in prospect and in discussion, we wish most earnestly, and with the most grave meaning in what we say, to urge two things upon English statesmen and the English nation. The *first* is,—on no pretext, and for no object whatever, to make themselves a party to any negotiations for peace, which shall not have as their basis the *entire* withdrawal of Austria from the Italian territory. If one single foot of ground inhabited by Italians be left to her, *nothing will have been done*: the old eternal sore will still be open; and all the blood shed in this war will have been shed in vain. The *second* is,—that the early termination of the war is no ground whatever for any relaxation in our naval and military preparations for defence,—*but the contrary*. If peace comes—and if the terms be just and good, as we sincerely hope they may—we must not forget that it leaves vast armies still on foot, invigorated, hardened, and excited by a campaign in which all parties have fought well; that it leaves many European difficulties still unsettled; and that it leaves Great Britain as it found her, in proportion to her wealth, to the extent of her dominions, to her pretensions and to her needs, immeasurably the least fully armed and the least formidable of the great Powers of Europe.

(From the Times, July 11, 1859.)

At 9 o'clock this morning the two Emperors of France and of Austria are to meet at Villafranca, Napoleon having expressly desired this friendly interview. The Armistice, which took the world by surprise on Friday, was agreed to by these two principals without the intervention of their Ministers, and it is not impossible that even the outline of a Peace may be settled in the same unceremonious manner. It is a course of proceeding which offers great advantages to the more sagacious and the stronger of the two negotiators. The Armistice was the result of a letter from the Emperor of the French and a courteous reply from the Emperor of Austria; but the public mind, excited by the sudden cessation of the great din of war, is still anxiously asking for or imagining occult causes and dramatic incidents in so unexpected an event. The cause is undoubtedly a conviction in the mind of the Emperor that a suspension of hostilities is at this moment of time very convenient and very expedient to himself. With this conviction it was not difficult to find a means of opening a correspondence. Louis Napoleon accordingly wrote to Francis Joseph regretting the necessity he found himself under of bombarding Venice. Everything was prepared, the fleet was quite ready to begin, but the tender heart of the French Emperor could not bear the emotion which the possibility of damage to that beautiful City caused him. For himself, his most earnest desire was to spare that interesting monument of mediæval civilization. He put it to his Imperial enemy—Could nothing be done to avert this dire necessity?

This was a respectable excuse for an overture from the victor, and it was at the same time a decent pretext to the vanquished. To Francis Joseph it must have come like water to a wounded soldier. It came at a moment when he had no longer any confidence in his army, and when his army had no confidence on him. He could not sue for a peace and hold his throne; but a truce is a different thing. Truces are merely military arrangements, which are sometimes followed by a renewal of war, as they were in 1813 and 1849, when they served as a point to mark the change from Austrian defeats to Austrian victories. A truce was salvation to Francis Joseph. He accepted it with a coyness that ill masked his delight, and with an attention to appearances which Napoleon, with future objects in his head, might not be sorry to humour.

There are reasons lying upon the surface why the Emperor of the French should desire to close the first chapter of his military career. The campaign is complete and unchecked in its success. The Austrians had invaded the territory of his ally. Louis Napoleon has chased them out, and has retaliated their invasion. The Germans had declared throughout all their non-official organs that they would come to Austria's assistance immediately the French crossed the Mincio. Louis Napoleon struck a great blow, and then passed Mincio in complete tranquillity. He has done all that he desired. He has shown Austria that she is at his mercy, and Prussia that he is very far from fearing her. Much more than this; he has sent Austrian standards to Paris, and has gained victories at the head of a French army. In all his previous history he never could be quite sure of the soldiery, for he had not shown himself a soldier; now he is safe in this respect. What more natural than that the Emperor should desire to go back to Paris, and wear his laurels while they yet are green? Surely this is better than risking a reverse in that ill-famed Quadrilateral! A thousand things might happen. The pestilent marshes of the Mincio are rife in autumn fevers, and one of those might prove more fatal than a battle. Why should he wait to break his teeth against those solid stone walls? He has ridden his fox to earth after a splendid run, almost without a check; it is scarcely worth his while to wait and dig him out. So thinks the Emperor. He leaves that trusty old earth-stopper Marshal Vaillant on the watch, and, with a whoop to his hounds, he turns his horse's head, and is off home to Paris.

We have stated what are, we think, obvious reasons why both Emperors should agree to the Armistice, so soon as the first difficulty of proposing it was got over. It appears to us, however, that these reasons are no less cogent to prevent a recurrence of hostilities, and that there are others of still greater import which favour the hopes of Peace. At present the Emperor of the French has not seriously embroiled himself with his clergy, but the steps which he must next have taken if the war had proceeded could scarcely have failed to tell unfavorably upon his relations with Rome. He has not yet committed himself to the task of revolutionizing Hungary, but the torch was lit and the hour was appointed at which he was to throw it. War is very expensive, and even thirty millions is a sum not impossible to spend, and if it is a luxury which you would enjoy now and then—every three years or so—it is wise to enjoy it temperately, and to leave off unsatiated. Then there is the glory, and the profit of magnanimity. No one can appreciate more perfectly than Louis Napoleon the advantage of refraining from doing all that he unquestionably could do. If he has done enough to convince Francis Joseph that he has Austria in the hollow of his hand, and can close his fingers on her when he lists, he has done better than if he had marched to Vienna. Perhaps it is possible to make of a humbled enemy a grateful friend. Napoleon III. has a habit of levying friends at the head of a recruiting party of 150,000 men. Russia, now so loyal, was enlisted among his intimates by that heavy shake of the hand he gave her in the Crimea. Fortune has given him a great part to play, and he can play it at once nobly and profitably. Say that he gives part of his spoils to Sardinia, and leaves Venice to Austria as the price of her ready submission. The Romans may complain, and the newspapers may remind him of his promise that Italy should be liberated from the Alps to the Adriatic; but a few specious stipulations would fulfil this promise to the ear, and the Emperor of the French, in answer to every cavil, might show to his own people and to the world two first-rate European Powers who had been his enemies, and are now his friends; he might point to Russia and Austria, both humble and both spared. We think all these considerations counsel Peace. Depend upon it, Louis Napoleon has not given a respite to Francis Joseph merely that the latter may buy rifled cannon and bring down his reserves from Austria; and Francis Joseph has not accepted this boon with no other hope than that his bristling Quadrangle shall be taken a few months later, and that Hungary may have time to play her part in the confusion. We have seen enough of Louis Napeleon's military policy to note that he runs his races in short heats. He has learnt that France likes war, but that a war to be popular in France must be short and successful. Unless Austria should be so unreasonable as to insist on retaining Lombardy and refuse to withdraw from further intermeddling in Italy—an obstinacy which we cannot imagine, for it would amount to judicial blindness—we do not anticipate any more deeds of arms on the Mincio. The army of Italy has gathered its laurels and may be content. The army of the Rhine is not yet fully mustered, and when brought into position it will—as we shall be duly informed in the *Moniteur*—only be there to check any ambitious enterprise on the part of Prussia against the integrity of the French Empire.

THE GRAVE.—It buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy, and not feel a compunctuous throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of dust that lies mouldering before him?—*Washington Irving.*

Gymnastics open the chest, exercise the limbs, and give a man the pleasures of boxing, without the blows. I could wish that several learned men would lay out that time which they employ in controversies and disputes about nothing, in this method of fighting with their own shadows. It might conduce very much to evaporate the spleen which makes them uneasy to the public as well as to themselves.—*Addison.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the Export of* TEA *and* SILK *from the Port of Shanghae during the undermentioned years.*

TEA.	1854-55		1855-56		1856-57		1857-58		1858-59	
	Black *lbs.*	Green *lbs.*	Black *lbs.*	Green *lbs.*	Black *lbs.*	Green *lbs.*	Black *lbs.*	Green *lbs.*	Black *lbs.*	Green *lbs.*
Great Britain, direct,	39,580,059	10,428,036	24,668,430	8,543,424	10,607,084	10,794,487	22,385,865	7,116,069	10,292,418	6,945,266
„ Foochow, Hongkong, and Whampoa, (for foreign ports),	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517,904	970,929	1,533	1,550,360
„ Australia,	2,798,548	1,250,431	3,107,172	543,340	286,144	184,576	575,869	133,288	376,008	314,629
„ Montreal,	814,852	419,659	..	375,680	..	275,026	43,914	584,148	57,087	453,513
„ the Continent, direct,	1,031,784	152,995	960,229	71,712	1,195,905	303,043	641,072	169,742	211,661	..
„ the United States,	1,154,573	22,584,308	280,442	20,650,537	381,553	16,886,572	300,170	17,641,864	594,034	18,632,756
„ San Francisco,	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,084	42,975	..	..
„ Manila,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,600	..	..
	45,385,816	34,835,420	29,115,273	30,184,693	12,470,686	28,443,704	25,549,078	26,668,615	11,532,801	27,902,524

SILK.	Raw.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Refuse.	Cocoons.	Raw.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Refuse.	Cocoons.	Raw.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Refuse.	Cocoons.	Raw.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Refuse.	Cocoons.	Raw.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Refuse.	Cocoons.
Great Britain, direct,	38,287	5,293	755	368	53	36,300	4,961	903	42	18	50,304	2,418	1,598	405	93	28,838	2,143	305	565	1,392	26,559	1,363	281	229	501
Hongkong, (for Great Britain, the Continent, and Bombay),	5,424	3,838	..	..	..	9,206	4,835	26	2	..	27,255	8,261	262	20	209	29,447	4,335	56	1	4	47,412	7,483	10	..	..
Foochow, (for Great Britain),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	209	8	..	..	..
the Continent, direct,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	53	191	..	..	..	..	..
the United States,	..	..	..	..	..	1,188	..	..	..	..	1,632	..	..	5	..	2,028	21	..	2	..	2,701	2	..	1	..
Manila,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	12	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	..
Bales,	43,711	9,131	755	368	53	46,694	9,796	929	44	18	79,191	10,679	1,860	430	302	60,706	6,511	361	621	1,587	77,039	8,856	291	230	501

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED FROM

July

21.—Spray, (Br. sch.), ——. Hongkong.
28.—Sampson, (H. M. str.). Hand, Kanagawa.
28.—Kitty Simpson, (Am. sh.), Caufield, F'chow.
30.—Dennis Hill, (Br. bq.) Atkin, Shanghai.

August

1.—Zwalluw. (Du. bg.), Bloem, Shanghai.
2.—Mary & Louisa. (Am. bq.), Jones, Shanghai.
3.—Henry Ellis. (Br. sh.), Baylie, Foochow.
4.—Voivoida, (Rus. str.), ——. Gulf of Pecheli.
6.—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
7.—Cockatrice, (Br. sch.), ——, Hongkong.
18.—Thetis, (Du. bg.), Visser, Shanghai.
20.—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Kanagawa.
20.—Atalante, (Du. str.), Uartman, Kanagawa.
23.—Schiller, (Du. bg.), Saltzkorn, Kanagawa.

DEPARTED FOR

July

21.—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Shanghai.
24.—Spray, (Br. sch.), ——, Hakodadi.
25.—Star-light, (Br. sh.), Churchill, Shanghai.
28.—Cambalu, (Br. sh.), Frazer, Shanghai.
28.—Dona Anita, (Br. bq.), Burdett, Shanghai.

August

2.—Sampson, (H. M. str.), Hand, Shanghai.
3.—Henriette, (Du. bg.), Robinson, Shanghai.
3.—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
5.—Ann, (Am. bq.), Munro, Amoy.
6.—Voivoida, (Rus. str.), ——, Kanagawa.
6.—Kitty Simpson, (Am. sh.), Caufield, Sh'ghai.
8.—Elshout, (Du. sh.), Bonjer, Batavia.
8.—Carthage, (Br. str.), McGregor, Kanagawa.
11.—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Kanagawa.
12.—Dennis Hill, (Br. bq.), Atkin, Kanagawa.
12.—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Baylie, Shanghai.
21.—Nagasaki, (Jap. war str.), Makisan, Saga.

13 VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

23d *August*, 1859.

Germantown, (U. S war corv.), Kwankomar, (Jap. war str.), Marmora, (Br. bq.), Bride of the Seas, (Br. sh.), Positilon, (Du. bq.), Schiller, (Du. bg.), Elizabeth Ann, (Br. sh.), Thetis, (Du. bq.), Cockatrice, (Br. sch.), Atalante, (Du. str.), Carthage, (Br. str.), Maryland, (Am. bq.), and Zwalluw, (Du. bq.)

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *September*, 1858, from observations taken by a self registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

SEPTEMBER 1858.—14 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	82	70	16	82	72
2	80	70	17	80	70
3	80	67	18	78	69
4	82	70	19	82	74
5	82	69	20	85	69
6	84	68.	21	78	70
7	80	73	22	79	69
8	80	73	23	75	66
9	85	74	24	71	65
10	85	74	25	74	63
11	80	75	26	77	65
12	80	76	27	77	65
13	82	76	28	77	66
14	81	75	29	79	69
15	87	75	30	81	70

N.B.—The Thermometer which registered the above is nearly 2 degrees lower than that now being used.

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 80, *Min.* 69, Rainy days 11.71

To be continued monthly.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

238—The Roman Question, by E. About.
239—British Novelists and their styles, by D. Masson.
240—Principles of Beauty.
241—Select Glossary, by Dean Trench.
716—Relations Politiques de la Chine, by G. Pauthier.
717—Revolutions in English History, by R. Vaughan—1st vol.
718—Mary Stewart, by Lamartine.
1241—Wall Street to Cashmere, by J. B. Ireland.
1242—Life and Liberty in America, by C. Mackay—2 vols.
1243—Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers, by Members of the Alpine Club.
1244—The Pyrenees West and East, by C. R. Weld.
1245—Five years residence in New Zealand, by F. F. Fuller.
1246—Seven years in Central America, by J. Froebel.
1887—Dorothy—a Tale.
1888—The Initials—Novel.
1889—Confidences, by the author of Rita.
1890—Evelyn Forrester, by M. A. Power.
1891—Alice Learmont—A Fairy Tale.
1892—My own Story, by S. Banbury—3 vols.
1893—Adèle, by J. Kavanagh—3 vols.
1894—The next door neighbours—Novel—3 vols.
2330—Recollections, by S. Rogers.

Shanghae, 31st August, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
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HAS FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause wherein EDMUND BARTON GOODALL and Others are Plaintiffs and LOUISA MARY GOODALL and Others are Defendants, the Creditors of CHARLES WILLIAM GOODALL late of Shanghai in China, Surgeon, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of January, 1858, are by their Solicitors on or before the 11th day of January, 1860, to come in and prove their debts at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Monday, the 16th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1859

GEORGE WHITING,
Chief Clerk.

FIELD & ROSCOE,
36, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London,
27au *Plaintiffs' Solicitors.*

大英國京師蓋斐勒衙門示爲給還遺產事照得醫生哥陶勒查爾斯港厤籍在
上海恒順醫館行醫於咸豐七年十二月十四日在本身故所有遺產一分
應歸伊親屬收領茲據哥陶勒之德門巴頓以婦人哥陶勒氏當晗馬利等侵
吞遺產到署呈控本衙門現定條論准查爾斯醫生親屬不論何人許其到官
伸訴或身自投呈或律師代爲稟控前赴大英京師馬士達阿付羅師士署內
辨明此案以咸豐九年十二月十九日止自嗣後不准再訟十二月二十四日
將於本衙門內齊集若干人等當堂訊鞫確定是非以昭信實
咸豐九年四月二十二日特示
書吏外丁若爾日
原告律師斐勒特勞師各住址在大英京師靈巨信斐勒弟三十六房便是

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

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上海恒順醫館行醫前於咸豐七年十二月十四日左右身故所遺產一分
應歸伊親屬收領茲據哥陶勒之德門巴頓以婦人哥陶勒氏當晗馬利等侵
吞遺產到署呈控查查爾斯醫生死後曾向伊自遺下產業而生前所負各處帳
目猶多未了例應給還本衙門現定條論准各債主到官申訴或身自投呈或
律師代行稟控前赴京師馬士達阿付羅士署內辨明此案以咸豐九年十二
月十九日止自嗣後不准再訟十二月二十四日將於本衙門內齊集若干人
等當堂訊鞫確定是非以昭信實
咸豐九年四月二十二日特示
書吏外丁若爾日
原告律師斐勒特勞師各住址在大英京師靈巨信斐勒弟三十六房便是

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug 27	Opossum [H.M.	g.-boat		Bevan	Cruize			
.. 27	Chesapeake [H.M.	st.-fri.		Willes	do			
.. 27	James Hartley	B. str.	480	Hook	Hkong & F'chau	Aug 18	Sugar &c.	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 27	Friar Tuck	B. ship	662	Darlington	Liverpool	May 3	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 28	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Aug 24	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 28	Toeywan	B. str			Ningpo	.. —		Chartered by U. S. Govt
.. 28	Comet	A. bark	536	Burr	Fuchau	.. 19		Russell and Co
.. 28	Strathmore	B. bark	450	Mann	London	Apr 22	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 28	Sancho Panza	B. ship	875	Hale	N.Y. & Hkong	Aug —	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 29	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	449	Briard	Oregon	July 2	Spars	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Black Prince	A. ship	1663	Brown	Hongkong	Aug 22	General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 29	Bentek	Sia. bk.	700	Valentine	Amoy	.. 17	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 30	Collingwood	B. brig	270	Spence	Formosa	.. 23	Coals	Captain
.. 31	August	Sia. bk	220	Tunge	Bangkok	July 31	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 31	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	328	McCulloch	Swatow	Aug 23		
.. 31	{ Conradine Lackmann }	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Hongkong	.. 19		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 31	Betty Bubesk							
.. 31	La Rochelle	Ha. sh		Meyer	Singapore		Sundries	Siemssen and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Aug 27	Opossum [H M.	g.-boat	..	Bevan	Cruize		
.. 28	Wanderer	A. schr	176	King	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 28	Rubens	B. ship	403	Young	London	Tea & Sun	Dent and Co
.. 28	Southern Belle	B. bark	541	Benson	Fuchau	Ballast	Johnson and Co
.. 28	Vindex	B. schr	179	Filleul	Hongkong		Dent and Co
.. 29	Du Chayla [H.I.M.	st.-fri.		Tricault	Japan		
.. 29	Rudnagore	B. ship	727	Manning	Sing e Hkong	Tea	Russell and Co
.. 29	Lady Inglis	B. bark	376	Twizell	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 30	Inflexible	H.M. str		Brooker	Hkong & K'tang		
.. 30	Boreas	Ha. bk	312	Jebsen	Ningpo	Tranship.	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 31	Giovannina	Sar. bg	246	Oneto	Amoy	do	Dent and Co
.. 31	Van der Palm	Du. bk	431	Markus	Formosa	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 31	Azof	B. str.	700	Gaby	Nagasaki	do	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
Sept 1	James Hartley	B. str.	480	Hook	do	Ballast	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 1	Neville	B. ship	715	Kerr	London	Tea & Silk	Reiss & Co
.. 1	Melita	A. schr	199	Stratton	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	Japan	do	Dent and Co

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Chesapeake	H M st-frigate	..	..	..	{ Rear-Adml. J. Hope, C.B., Capt G O. Willes }	..
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Lieut T M Jones	150
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	C D Robinson	40
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut Geo D Bevan	60
Sampson	H M p-wl st fri	6	..	200	Geo S Hand	467
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..
Powhatan	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	{ Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F Pearson }	..
Toeywan (B. str.)	chd. by U S govt	..	..	..		..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Wynaud, 10th May; Wellington, 18th do; Beemah, 31st do.; Gallego, 1st June; Solent, 18th June; and Gem of the Nith, 2d July.
Deal—Choice, 10th April; and Union, 1st June.
Liverpool—Oberon, (*via* St. Johns), 10th April; Laughing Water, 29th do.; Spirit of the Age, 12th May; Illimani, 30th May; Talca, 16th June; and Clarendon, 20th do.
Cardiff—Australia, 4th June. *Swansea*—Conheath, 6th May; and Ocean Child, 17th June.
Sunderland—Hendrik Ido Ambagt, 1st June.
Plymouth—Flying Spray, 6th May; and Bucephalus, 8th June. *New York*—Kate Hastings, 4th May.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Abdul Medjid	June 19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Aden	Aug 28	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	E. Warden		
Albertine	July 10	Ha. sh.	508	Krüger	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Anna	Aug 4	Old. bk	234	Schülken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Johnson and Co		
Argonaut	Aug 18	A. ship	575	Norton	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
August	Aug 31	Sia. bk	220	Tunge	A. R. Tilby		
Ballarat	Aug 2	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	5th inst
Bangkok Mark	Aug 8	Sia. sh	300	Douvol	A. R. Tilby		
Bentek	Aug 29	Sia. bk	700	Valentine	A. R. Tilby		
Betty Bubesk	Aug 31						
Black Prince	Aug 29	A. ship	1663	Brown	Augustine Heard and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Cambalu	Aug 14	B. ship	499	Frazer	Dent and Co	London	Early
Carl von Ribbeck	Aug 7	M'kl.bk	255	Westendorff	Siemssen and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Castle	July 28	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	397	De Faye	Lindsay and Co		
Chryseis	Aug 7	B. bark	477	Sazer	E. Warden		
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Cleveland	Aug 11	B. bark	466	Wawn	Captain		
Collingwood	Aug 30	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain		
Comet	Aug 28	A. bark	536	Burr	Russell and Co		
Conradine Lackmann }	Aug 31	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	290	Brewer	A. R. Tilby		
Cornelia L. Bevan	July 14	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Nagasaki	
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	
C. E. Tilton	Aug 29	A. bark	449	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Dona Anita	Aug 16	B. bark	456	Burdett	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Earl of Southesk	Aug 1	B. bark	335	Bell	Dent and Co		
Eastern Star	July 14	A. ship	1014	Jones	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	B. ship	813	Kilburn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Eastfield	June 19	B. bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Edouard & Julie	June 19	Belg. sh	526	Mennen	Lindsay and Co		
Eliza Mary	Aug 26	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Empress	July 29	B. ship	481	Malone	Fletcher and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves		
Faust	Aug 21	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Formosa	Aug 12	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	4th inst*
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friar Tuck	Aug 27	B. ship	662	Darlington	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Friendship	July 10	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh	591	LeBlanc	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie.		
Georgiana	July 7	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	cld 2d
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby		
Granada	Aug 10	A. brig	331	Taylor	A. Howard		
Greta	Aug 9	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	3d inst.
Harpooneer	Aug 7	B. bark	405	Brymner	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Henriette	Aug 17	Du. bg	220	Robinson	Dimler, Brothers and Co	Nagasaki	5th inst
Henry Ellis	Aug 18	B. bark	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Nagasaki	cld 31 ult
Henry Miller	Aug 18	B. bark	433	Putt	A. R. Tilby		
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Kitty Simpson	Aug 18	A. ship	750	Caufield	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
La Rochelle	Aug 31	Ha. sh		Meyer	Siemssen and Co		
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	S.O. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B brig	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June 22	Sia. bk	456	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Lucy & Harriet	July 27	Rus. sh	729	Hunstein	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Main	June 11	Ha. bg	104	Friedrichsen	Siemssen and Co	Ninpo	cld 26 ult
Marie	May 30	Bre bk	334	Schwantje	Siemssen and Co		
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	238	Wentworth	Russell and Co		
Menrius	July 16	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mercator	Aug 7	Du. bk	406	Van der Woude	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	135	Macdonald	Captain	Tug	
Nerbudda	Aug 9	B. bark	428	Will	Turner and Co.		
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship	1131	Green	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Nora	Aug 20	B. schr	163	Williams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	396	Purchase	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 4	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	Russell and Co	New York	
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Early
Paragon	Aug 8	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Princess Charlotte	Aug 25	Du. bg	266	Hille	Dimler, Brothers and Co		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	409	Rooke	A. R. Tilby		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sancho Panza	Aug 28	B. ship	875	Hale	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1100	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Souto	Aug 8	Braz sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Spirit of Trade	Aug 31	B. bark	328	McCulloch			
Stornoway	Aug 1	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Strathmore	Aug 23	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1154	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Tory	July 24	B. bark	451	Hume	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Vryhandel	July 22	Du. bk	333	Leverstein	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Wacoola	June 5	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co.		
Windward	May 10	A. ship	318	Smith	Russell and Co.	New York	
Witch	July 8	A. bark	410	Holtman	Siemssen and Co	Batavia	cld 24
W. Frederick	Aug 13	B. bark	484	Wood	Knoop and Co		
105 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Kepped	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1859, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do.	641,755	113,320	755,075	
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do.	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do.	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do.	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do.	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do.	375,540	39,970	415,510	
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do.	523,060	212,789	765,849	879

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk. Peculs*	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods Pieces*
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30		15,975

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,111

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